

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

ANTONIO CABALLERO,

Plaintiff,

V.

FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DE
COLOMBIA A/K/A FARC-EP A/K/A REVOLUTIONARY
ARMED FORCES OF COLOMBIA; AND THE NORTE DE
VALLE CARTEL,

Judgment Debtors,

V.

PETRÓLEOS DE VENEZUELA, S.A.,

Respondent.

[illegible]C.A. No. 4:21-cv-912

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Respondent Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (“PDVSA”), by its attorneys, White & Case LLP, hereby removes this action from the 284th Judicial District Court for Montgomery County, Texas, to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. In filing this Notice of Removal, PDVSA does not waive, and expressly preserves, any and all of its rights, claims, privileges, immunities, and defenses, including those under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, as amended, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1330, 1602-1611 (“FSIA”).

1. This action involves Plaintiff's attempt to enforce a default judgment obtained against the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (the "FARC") and Norte del Valle Cartel ("NDVC"), the Colombian narco-terrorist organizations, against PDVSA and its property.

2. Plaintiff obtained his default judgment from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida in *Caballero v. Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia*, No. 1:18-cv-25337, ECF 63 (S.D. Fla. May 20, 2020), in the amount of \$46,729,667.00 (the “Default Judgment”). He registered the Default Judgment on September 28, 2020 in the 284th Judicial District Court for Montgomery County, Texas, under Case No. 20-09-11744 (the “State Court Action”). On the basis of this State Court Action, Plaintiff has commenced in the 284th Judicial District Court for Montgomery County, Texas numerous enforcement actions against PDVSA’s assets and those of its subsidiaries in the following cases:

- 20-09-11808 (Sept. 29, 2020);
- 20-10-12921 (Oct. 22, 2020);
- 20-12-15244 (Dec. 14, 2020);
- 20-12-15427 (Dec. 16, 2020), removed to this Court by alleged garnishee for PDVSA, Vitol, Inc., in Case No. 4:21-cv-00140 (Jan. 15, 2021);
- 20-12-15428 (Dec 16, 2020);
- 20-12-15429 (Dec. 16, 2020);
- 21-01-00087 (Jan. 5, 2021).

3. PDVSA was not a defendant in the underlying action in which the Default Judgment was entered, but Plaintiff alleges in this registration action that PDVSA is an agency or instrumentality of the FARC and, on this basis, Plaintiff is attempting to seize PDVSA’s assets under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (“TRIA”), 107 Pub. L. No. 297, 116 Stat. 2322, 2337–40 (codified at 28 U.S.C. § 1610 note). PDVSA is not an agency or instrumentality of the FARC and has numerous federal statutory defenses supporting dismissal of this action, which it will assert in due course pursuant to the applicable rules.

4. As the directly and wholly owned national oil company of Venezuela, it is well established that PDVSA is an “agency or instrumentality of a foreign state,” as that phrase is defined in Section 1603(b) of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1330, 1602, *et seq.* (“FSIA”). *See* CONSTITUCIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA art. 303 (“[E]l Estado conservará la totalidad de las acciones de Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.” (“[T]he State shall retain all shares of Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.”));¹ *see also, e.g., Lubian v. Republic of Cuba*, 440 F. App’x 866, 867-68 (11th Cir. 2011) (observing that PDVSA is “an agency or instrumentality of Venezuela” and therefore a “foreign state” within the meaning of the FSIA); *Dresser-Rand Co. v. Petróleos De Venezuela, S.A.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 114704, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. July 3, 2019) (same). This Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(d) because a “foreign state” may remove an action “to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending.”

5. Courts in the Fifth Circuit have repeatedly affirmed the right of a foreign state or its agency or instrumentality to remove an action to federal court and, specifically, where that action involves enforcement against its property. *See Arriba, Ltd. v. Petróleos Mexicanos*, 962 F.2d 528 (5th Cir. 1992) (recognizing right of Mexico’s national oil company to remove garnishment action to federal court and dismissing action for lack of FSIA jurisdiction); *National Union Fire Insurance Co. v. People’s Republic of Congo*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6206 at *12-13 (N.D. Tex. Apr. 8, 2005) (denying remand of a final state court judgment and writs of garnishment in respect of foreign state’s property); *FG Hemisphere Assocs. v. Republique Du Congo*, 2002 U.S.

¹ Available at http://www.cne.gob.ve/web/normativa_electoral/constitucion/indice.php. An unofficial English translation is available at <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/venezuela-constitution.html>.

Dist. LEXIS 27760 at *3-4 (S.D. Tex. Nov. 19, 2002) (finding removal jurisdiction proper over enforcement action and dissolving state court writs for lack of jurisdiction).

6. This action is also removable under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), as this is a civil action of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction. Specifically, the FSIA provides the “sole basis for obtaining jurisdiction” over PDVSA and its property in U.S. courts. *Argentine Republic v. Amerada Hess Shipping Corp.*, 488 U.S. 428, 434 (1989). As such, district courts have original jurisdiction over “foreign states,” as well as actions arising under federal law. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1330(a), 1331.

7. All conditions and procedures for removal have been satisfied.

8. The Notice of Removal is timely filed. To date, PDVSA has not been served with process in compliance with Section 1608(b) of the FSIA and PDVSA specifically preserves its right to contest the adequacy of service of process at the appropriate time under the applicable rules. *See Delgado v. Shell Oil Co.*, 231 F.3d 165, 177 (5th Cir. 2000) (upholding removal by a foreign-state third-party defendant who had not yet been served in the state court action because § 1441(d) “does not refer to a served party, or even the term ‘party,’ and it does not differentiate between parties who have been served and those who have not” and because “Texas views an action as having commenced when a petition is filed”).

9. In brief, Plaintiff has not complied with any of the exclusive service methods listed in Section 1608(b)(1)-(3) of the FSIA. PDVSA was entitled to service that complied with the FSIA, because, as described above, PDVSA is an agency or instrumentality of Venezuela, and because the State Court Action was “a subsequent lawsuit to impose an obligation to pay an existing federal judgment on a person not already liable for that judgment.” *Peacock v. Thomas*, 516 U.S. 349, 357 (1996); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1608(b) (prescribing the method of “[s]ervice in

the courts of the United States *and of the States*” (emphasis added)); Tex. R. Civ. P. 21(a) (“Every pleading, plea, motion, or application to the court for an order . . . must be served on all other parties[.]”). Plaintiff has never attempted any service on PDVSA in the State Court Action despite seeking and obtaining an order finding PDVSA liable for Plaintiff’s Default Judgment against the FARC.

10. Pursuant to Local Rule 81, attached hereto in an appendix are:

- (a) An index of matters being filed, *see* Exhibit A;
- (b) A copy of the docket sheet in the State Court Action and in the above-referenced enforcement actions, *see* Exhibits B–H;
- (c) All executed process in the State Court Action, *see* Exhibit I;
- (d) All pleadings in the State Court Action, *see* Exhibits J;
- (e) All orders signed by the judge in the State Court Action, *see* Exhibits K–M;
- (f) A list of all counsel of record, *see* Exhibit N.

11. PDVSA is giving written notice of the filing of this Notice of Removal to Plaintiff and will file a Notification of Removal with the Clerk of the 284th Judicial District Court for Montgomery County, Texas.

12. Accordingly, PDVSA removes to this Court the State Court Action now pending in the 284th Judicial District Court for Montgomery County, Texas under Case No. 20-09-11744.

Dated: March 19, 2021
Houston, Texas

Respectfully submitted,

WHITE & CASE LLP

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Counsel for Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served on the following parties and counsel of record, on March 19, 2021, via email at the following addresses:

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*Counsel for Plaintiff,
Antonio Caballero*

I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served on the following parties, on March 19, 2021 by leaving it with the court clerk pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2)(D):

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias De Colombia
a/k/a FARC-EP
a/k/a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia

Norte del Valle Cartel

Judgment Debtor

Judgment Debtor

/s/ Michael Rodgers